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CABINET FACES THREE DRASTIC DECISIONS

Food Rations And Revised Import Programmes

London, Aug. 24.—Three main issues will call for a decision by the Cabinet when it meets tomorrow for the second time since Parliament rose for the summer holidays less than a fortnight ago. These issues are:

1. The setting of new food ration scales for the British people in the light of the heavy restrictions which will be placed on supplies from dollar areas by the abandonment of sterling-dollar convertibility.
2. Some revision of the import programmes by non-dollar countries of the Eastern Hemisphere now that Britain has regained control of the sterling which these nations earn by their export trade.
3. An assessment in conjunction with the Dominions of the extent to which they can send Britain additional supplies in substitution for dollar purchases.

The task of collecting data on these three interrelated problems is likely to extend over a considerable period, but by that time a decision about Britain's rations should be easy.

Tomorrow, the Cabinet will hear a detailed report on the recent dollar talks in Washington from Sir Wilfrid Eady, who was expected to arrive at London airport tonight, and according to reports, will be returning later to Washington.

The principal question still outstanding is the insistence by the United States that Clause 9 of the loan agreement which tied Britain to non-discrimination in international trade will remain operative until removed by specific act of Congress.

For the time being, a compromise prevails whereby the United States has unofficially recognised Britain's incapacity to observe this rule. In the opinion of British financial commentators, this compromise merely facilitates the inescapable facts of the situation.

LOOKING TO DOMINIONS
Britain is already looking to the Dominions and the European countries for still closer economic co-operation. Through Mr. Harold Wilson, the Secretary for Overseas Trade, she gave notice yesterday of this intention to other nations at the Geneva Conference on International Trade.

Preference quotas, currency allocations and state trading are all implicit therein.

Public opinion in Britain has been deeply stirred by the immediate response from the Dominions when the gravity of the dollar crisis became apparent, especially their prompt action in rationing dollar purchases to ease the load on Britain's credit. Political affiliations are now urging the claims of the Dominions to preferential benefits as the necessary price for assured delivery. These affiliations were sceptical or hostile towards the Ottawa agreements at

the time they were negotiated, it was reported. Beyond the currency limitation, it is difficult to see what the Dominions can do immediately to help Britain since most of their exportable surpluses of food were already earmarked for Britain by contracts before the dollar crisis arose.

Notably in the case of Canada, this has been done at a heavy financial sacrifice by a long-term wheat contract at a price considerably below the world market price.

Other possibilities will be examined in talks with the Dominions in the ensuing weeks.

PRINCIPAL WORRY
Mr. J. G. Gardiner, the Canadian Minister for Trade, who expects to return here from Geneva in 10 days, visited Mr. Strachey on his way there in London yesterday and said later that he was here to discuss terms of the existing agreement on wheat, cheese, bacon and meat.

An outline of Australia's position is believed to have been given by Mr. J. J. Dedman, the Commonwealth Minister for Defence and postwar reconstruction, in a conference mainly devoted to currency questions which he had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, last week.

Britain may get a promise of immediate additional supplies concerning non-sterile commodities and in the more distant future an expansion of wheat and meat shipments which are her principal worry.

For the time being, however, the main sources of essentials lie in the dollar area and must be bought for strictly limited resources of dollar earnings.

Much depends on the measures Britain is making to expand her own industrial production which now becomes, more than ever, big domestic and international factors in the British scene.

CRITICISM OF GOVT.
Criticism of the Labour Government's handling of the crisis continues unabated by the recognition of external factors beyond its control and is not likely to be assuaged by last night's broadcast, in which the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, again relied on the voluntary action of British workers.

In its anxiety to avoid the accusation of autocratic rule, such as the Opposition leader, Mr. Churchill made on the radio, the Cabinet has waited to be pushed from behind, before using its wide emergency powers.

It becomes increasingly more apparent that more than an exhortation will be needed to persuade the "spivs" or brokers in illicit opportunities to enter the nation's undermanned coal mines and textile mills.

If positive action in this sense should emerge from the Cabinet room, the Government will have no difficulty in providing pressure of public opinion.

More significant will be the tone of the debate in the forthcoming annual conference of the Trade Union Congress, which opens on September 1 at Southampton, Lancashire.

Leaders of the most powerful unions have already indicated their personal approval of a large measure of compulsory direction of labour, but the verdict of the district delegates is yet to be heard.—*Reuter.*

EADY ON WAY BACK
New York, Aug. 24.—Sir Wilfrid Eady, leader of the British financial delegation to Washington, left here today for England in a British Overseas Airways Speedbird. Bristol plane with members of his staff.

He told reporters before he left that he would report to the Cabinet on Tuesday morning.

(Continued on Page 4)

Motor Launch Missing

London, Aug. 25.—Shipping in the channel has been asked to keep a lookout for an 18 foot motor launch missing since Saturday night from Sea View, Isle of Wight, with two men, two women and a child on board. With Peter Smith of Priority Cottage, Nettlestone, in charge, the boat left Sea View about 7.30 a.m. on a cruise out to the Nab Tower. Men on the tower spotted the boat about an hour later since when it has not been seen. The Bembridge lifeboat was launched early on Sunday to help in the search but returned several hours later having seen no trace of the craft.—*Associated Press.*

Heavy Fighting Raging Again In Java

LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS BY DUTCH REPORTED

Batavia, Aug. 24.—The Indonesian Republic reported that practically fullscale war was again raging in Java tonight, with the strategic road town of Ampel, northeast of the Republic capital at Jogjakarta, under heavy attack by Dutch infantry and artillery.

The Indonesians reported that this was one of three large-scale attacks. They said Dutch artillery and infantry attacked Pagerojoeng, in the north coastal sector southeast of Semarang, but had been driven off after heavy fighting.

In the eastern sector, Dutch troops with four tanks and air support have taken Boegis airfield, northeast of Malang. The Indonesian communiqué did not extend beyond yesterday's actions or say what the outcome of the battle at Ampel was, but said the Dutch captured the villages of Koentjen and Bandjarsari in the Ampel area and indicated they had taken the town of Tengaren, two miles to the west.

The only action the Dutch reported in the Salatiga sector was a machine-gun and mortar assault on a Dutch patrol about four miles to the southwest. The Dutch said the Indonesians were driven off.

Pagerojoeng is five miles south of Welori, 22 miles west of Semarang and on the main highway that leads into Mojokang, 38 miles south-east of Welori. Mojokang is the main Republican stronghold before Jogjakarta.

TWO-WAY ASSAULT
The Republicans said the Dutch attacked Pagerojoeng from the north and south, then fanned out about a mile to the south toward Kalandang. They said there one Dutch force was repulsed. They said the Dutch opened a second attack from the south, using 75 troops and a number of vehicles, but were forced to retreat after a sharp fight at short range.

The Indonesians said fire against Boegis airfield began from Tengkal about four miles to the north. The Dutch reported Republican activity in West and Central Java and said Dutch mop-up operations continued in the East. The only Dutch casualty reported yesterday was one man wounded.—*United Press.*

LAST STRONGHOLD
Batavia, Aug. 24.—The Indonesian Republican Radio tonight reported that Dutch troops, planes and tanks had occupied Boegis airfield, near the destroyed city of Malang, the former seat of the Republican Provisional Parliament in East Java. In a broadcast tonight, Lieutenant General Urip, the Republican Chief of Staff and Commander of what is believed to be the Republic's last stronghold in Java at Jogjakarta, urged Indonesians in occupied areas to defend their freedom.

A Netherlands News Agency report states that representatives of 1,000,000 Chinese inhabitants of Indonesia drawn from 22 groups of the Chung Hui Chung Hui (largest Chinese society in Indonesia), met in Batavia today to discuss the interests and care of Chinese in the light of present events.

Representatives from Celebes, Bantam, Billiton, Borneo, Bali, Lombok and the Dutch occupied areas of Java and Sumatra, are attending the three-day conference.—*Reuter.*

Arabs' Answer To Jewish Immigration

Jerusalem, Aug. 24.—Palestine's Arab No. 2 Jamal Hussein—No. 1 being Mufti Haj Amin Hussein now in Cairo—today revealed in an interview that 20,000 Arabs from neighbouring Arab countries will come to Palestine to counterbalance Jewish illegal immigration "if the Jewish illegal immigration continues after the United Nations General Assembly session."

Seated on a worn chair in his house near the historical Damascus gate, Jamal, who is the deputy chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, said, "We have worked out to the last detail a plan by which our brethren in neighbouring Arab states will come here to live with us in cities, villages and the desert. In the first year, 20,000 will be brought in. In the second year, there will be ten illegal immigrants for every one legal."

The tall, barbed, mustached Jamal, sitting in his old-fashioned modestly furnished drawing room,

spoke perfect English smiling now and then whenever he emphasized a point.

Asked what he expects on the United Nations inquiry on Palestine, Jamal said, "If they act in accordance with the charter, the Arabs expect very much. We expect everything. But if they leave the charter behind the Palestine case will drift and may finally do all parties concerned no good."

Asked if he could visualise the case, Jamal said, "I cannot say what eventualities may be put if the case is brought to the Security Council. It will be the Arab states who will move towards it. We shall oppose any decision contrary to our demands."

Jamal, who made a record in cricket in Jerusalem's Saint George's school at the age of 20—some 35 years ago—did not seem to be worried by the British expulsion of Mahmoud Labib, leader of Palestine's Arab youth.

TRAINING YOUTH
"We shall try to obtain a permanent residence for him. If that is refused we shall look for another leader locally.... We may be forced to bring one from outside illegally.... We shall send our youth for military training to Iraq, Egypt, Europe and even England.... Our youth organisation is prepared to operate in daylight but if we are prevented we may have to go underground," Jamal said.

He did not seem to be impressed or worried about King Abdullah's Greater Syria scheme. "We simply are not interested in his plan. This is a matter for the Arab League. It is the people who are the final arbiters on such issues."

Jamal, who lived nine years in British political exile, firmly said, "There will be no fight against the Jews. There will be a virtual revolution. Arab, Egyptian, Lebanese and Syrian will march to Palestine to help their brethren. We mean to guarantee equality to the Jews who lived here before 1918. The Jews who have since immigrated will be considered as aliens, and a special law will be enacted for them."—*United Press.*

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE
London, Aug. 24.—Representatives from Britain, France and the United States spent nearly three hours in discussions this morning when the tripartite conference on the level of German industry held its third full session in London.

The next regular session will be at 3 p.m. GMT tomorrow and, in the interval, a technical sub-committee will prepare a report to be heard then.

The secrecy surrounding the progress of the talks was maintained as closely today as ever, but from the fact that subcommittees were starting work, it was assumed that the delegation have gone on from the general statements of their standpoints to detailed examination of specific questions.

One of those might be the possibility of reconciling an increase in the permitted level of the German steel production to between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons annually with the French target of 15,000,000 tons annually.

The various formulas for putting Ruhr coal production under international management may also now be coming under examination.

Quarters close to the conference were today suggesting that it might last longer than the middle of next week, when it was originally expected to end.—*Reuter.*

NEW ZEALAND EARTHQUAKES
Gisborne, New Zealand, August 24.—As of earthquakes alarm ed residents in three country districts about 50 miles north of Gisborne are on Saturday.

The shocks were severe and followed loud rumbling. Fourteen shocks were registered, between midnight and 4 a.m. local time, one report said. Crockery was broken and chimneys tumbled in the Matawau district, it was said.—*Associated Press.*

No Longer At War
Paris, Aug. 24.—Monaco, the tiny Mediterranean principality with a population of 10,242, will officially end hostilities against the Axis on September 1 under a decree issued today by the Prince of Monaco.—*Reuter.*

A Cigarette Did It

Berlin, Aug. 24.—A burning cigarette end which set fire to a leaking can of inflammable liquid was believed to have caused the deaths of 24 Germans and injuries to another 35 when a train carriage burst into flames on its way through Velton in the Soviet zone of Berlin, according to the German news agency tonight.

The Berlin railway authorities are continuing their investigation of the disaster, the news agency added.—*Reuter.*

FOOD FOR THE WORLD

Geneva Discussions By 49 Nations

Geneva, Aug. 24.—Delegates from most of the 49 member nations of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation were arriving today for the third annual conference of the Organisation due to open in Palais de Nations tomorrow. Soviet Russia, however, expected to send a representative, Mr. G. Hambro, Director of the FAO, announced.

One of the first items to be discussed by the FAO is applications for membership received from Austria, Finland and Spain. The admission of the new Dominion of Pakistan to membership will probably be decided.

The main object of the Geneva Conference is to establish a "Permanent Food Council" consisting of 18 direct representatives of the Governments of member nations. The task of the Council will be to advise the Governments and aid them in implementing measures to increase agricultural production and improve distribution.

It will not, however, have the powers proposed by Sir John Boyd Orr, Director General of FAO, at the Copenhagen conference last September. He called for the setting up of a "world food board" with authority to create a world food pool for the purchase, sale and distribution of food on a world-wide basis in order to ensure sufficiency for all the peoples of the world.

Even with its limited scope, the Council should go far in advancing co-operation between nations for more equal distribution of the basic foods.

The second task of the conference is to review the world food situation which, according to Director General Boyd Orr's report, is "no better than it was a year ago."

Indeed, unless effective measures are taken, the severe shortages will last for at least two years more. The Conference will also study the agreement between FAO and the International Labour Organisation, as well as the draft convention on diplomatic privileges and immunities. The Conference is expected to end on September 13.—*Reuter.*

Plan For Europe's Future

Paris, Aug. 24.—The 16-nation Committee for European Economic Co-operation now nearing the end of its session in Paris has apparently virtually divided Europe's economic future into three stages.

The first and the most difficult is the coming winter. Since the dollars or goods they buy cannot, barring miracles, begin to arrive as a result of the Marshall offer until next spring at the earliest, the Committee can do little to remedy the shortages which are inevitable at this period.

It may, however, through the work being done here be possible to produce some mitigation of the hardships since self-help can get going without American aid.

The second stage is reconstruction. This is expected to last from the spring of 1948 until the end of 1951. It is upon this phase which the Committee has been concentrating.

The third stage, from 1952, will be one of real European economic integration.

8-Point Blueprint
A blueprint of Europe's needs which will emerge in the Committee's reports to Mr. George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, in September, will, it is generally believed, incorporate in measures the best use of existing resources.

2. Improved methods aimed at increased production, in both agricultural and industrial fields. Well informed circles close to the Committee say that methods never thought of before have been found to develop new methods, and make the best use of existing material and machinery.

3. The linking of electricity grids and development of hydro-electric power to the advantage of industry in many of the 16 countries.

4. A national development of Europe's mineral oil refineries.

5. Some form of international pool of railway trucks.

6. Plans will be drawn up for the progressive abolition of quantitative restrictions.

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

Chicken Yard Philosophy

ONLY these Chinese who have allowed their minds to become saturated with official Nanking propaganda which seeks to establish the infallibility of the present regime will misunderstand the present General Wedemeyer's blunt weekend statement. Detached observers, who genuinely have of heart China's interests and who would do all they could to see her become stabilised and prosperous, have long been playing on the same theme that General Wedemeyer so forcefully developed. The signs that China is capable of making a full contribution to her recovery are so painfully few. The Chiang Kai-shek Government has been given many opportunities to create a progressive country, but almost without exception they have been flattered away. Not only has Nanking received the moral support of the democracies, but a vast amount of physical aid. Generously the freedom-loving nations have subscribed UNRRA relief to China only to see much of it cynically diverted for personal profit by corrupt officials and mercenary exploiters. The most alarming post-war feature of China's political and business picture, is in fact, a cynical disregard of accepted moral standards. A sort of chicken yard philosophy dominates a selfish and ruthless grabbing of everything in sight

irrespective of injury to individuals or the community. One result has been that the general mass of people have lost confidence both in the central government and most of its provincial officials. With despair they see the country's economy and finances in the vicious grip of corruption and speculation. They know that wholesale reform has become a prerequisite for any permanent improvement in China's internal situation, but they appear unable to comprehend how this can be brought about. Often too, are they misled by exaggerated emphasis on incidental factors while fundamental causes are carefully glossed over. One recent illustration has been the official vehemence regarding a new Hongkong-China customs agreement. If the Nanking declarations were to be believed, the future of China's economy stands as falls by this agreement, yet in truth its implementation to the full can only relatively assist China. There are far more basic considerations, such as a currency that has no purchasing value; oppressive trade restrictions; malpractice by a demoralised civil service; and an oligarchic form of government. Reform in these directions will do much more for China than foreign loans and high-sounding customs agreements.

Hongkong To Poole Air Crash: Full List Of Casualties

London, Aug. 25.—The names of victims in the Hongkong to Poole flying boat crash at Bahrain in the Persian Gulf early on Saturday were made public by the British Overseas Airways Corporation on Sunday.

Four passengers are known dead and three are missing, presumed dead. Of the crew, one is known to be dead and two are missing, presumed dead.

Passengers known dead were given as Mrs. D. Conroy of Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Maung Tin Aye of Rangoon, Burma, C. J. Basell of Rangoon, master G. Gerson of Bangkok, Siam.

One member of the crew is known dead. He is identified by BOAC as supernumerary radio officer A. McIlroy of Durban, South Africa.

Passengers missing and presumed dead were listed as Dr. Hila Shwe and Maung Thein Tan of Rangoon. One other passenger is still unidentified in this category.

Crewmen missing and presumed dead were listed by the company as First Officer Captain G. W. Allington of Invercargill, New Zealand, Catering apprentice Gould of Stoke in Teighthead, Devon, England.

The injured passengers were: Mr. Ko of Nanking.
Mr. Chao Pu-chin from Shanghai.
Mr. H. J. FitzPatrick of Warplech, Bermuda.

Mr. H. Tollington of Sturry, Kent, England.

Mr. J. Kim and Mr. R. K. Sarhani of Bombay.

Mr. P. A. Waller of Hongkong.
The injured crew were: Captain R. F. Stone of Torquay, Devon, England.
Navigating Officer T. D. Campbell of Aberdeen.

Radio officer C. Berrington of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England.
Engineering officer F. D. Everest of London.
Steward D. J. Moore of Durban, South Africa.

The accident occurred as the Plymouth class flying boat was making a landing at Bahrain. The plane was to have arrived at Poole on Sunday, having left Hongkong on Wednesday.—*Associated Press.*

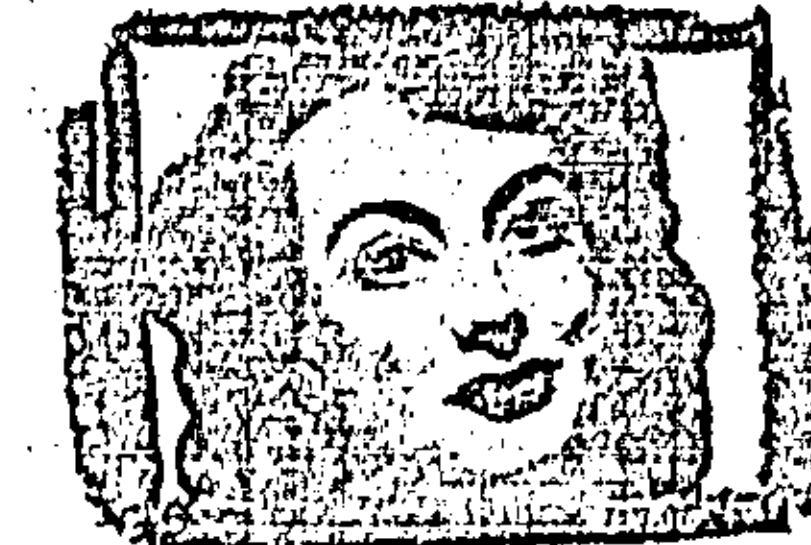
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IN TECHNICOLOR

PETER LAWFORD

DONALD CRISP

No place for riff-raff

By JOHN YEOMANS

I KEEP thinking I started to learn something about the English mind the week of the Baksi-Woodcock fight.

Before Mr Joe Baksi, a forthright young Czech-American, took the liberty of breaking Mr Bruce Woodcock's jaw, I went to a Fleet Street newspaper library to find out how old Woodcock was. Who's who gave four Woodcocks who had shouldered their way into the dizzy glare of fame—a stockbroker, a retired judge who grows lilies, an ex-general of the Home Guard and the headmaster of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School in Leicestershire. Among the unmentioned were Woodcock, the heavyweight boxing champion of Britain—and Joe Louis—presumably the most successful fighter who ever lived.

This seemed to me to be a fairly ethereal valuation of who is really who. I murmured something about it to the young Cockney library clerk. He slammed me back in my place.

"Ho," he sniffed, glaring through his spectacles. "You won't find no boxers in Who's Who. That book's for lords and suchlike—not riff-raff."

I WAS still subdued the next week-end when we went to gawk at Hampton Court Palace, a vast turreted jigsaw of bricks and beautiful stone-work.

Cardinal Wolsey rounded up a few thousand workmen to build him the palace in 1515. He lived there with 500 aides and servants to look after him; for his guests he kept 280 rooms empty and ready.

Outside the kitchens we found a stone-floored corridor, dark and cold, up which used to run the servants carrying the king's food. In the darkest part of the corridor we saw a door open and a figure stalk out.

When it reached the daylight of a deep-set window, it turned out to be a tall, old woman of 60 with black velvet band round her neck. We look again at the door she had opened and saw a dim plate beside it reading "Lady X—"

"Who's she?" I asked the guide.

"Er?" he said. "She's one of the ladies living 'ere in the palace. There's one thousand rooms in this palace given to old ladies to live in."

THINKING of the countless bombed-out workmen's families living with their relations in jam-packed London tenements, I muttered "It's hard to believe there are hundreds of people hidden away here."

"Undreds!" said the guide. "There's only apartments 'ere for fifty old ladies. Widows of generals and big civil servants, they are. The King gives them the apartments rent-free because their husbands did good service, see?"

"But that works out an average of 20 rooms for each widow," I said, frowning.

"That's right," said the guide. "Some have big apartments with 30 rooms. Some have little apartments with only 12 rooms."

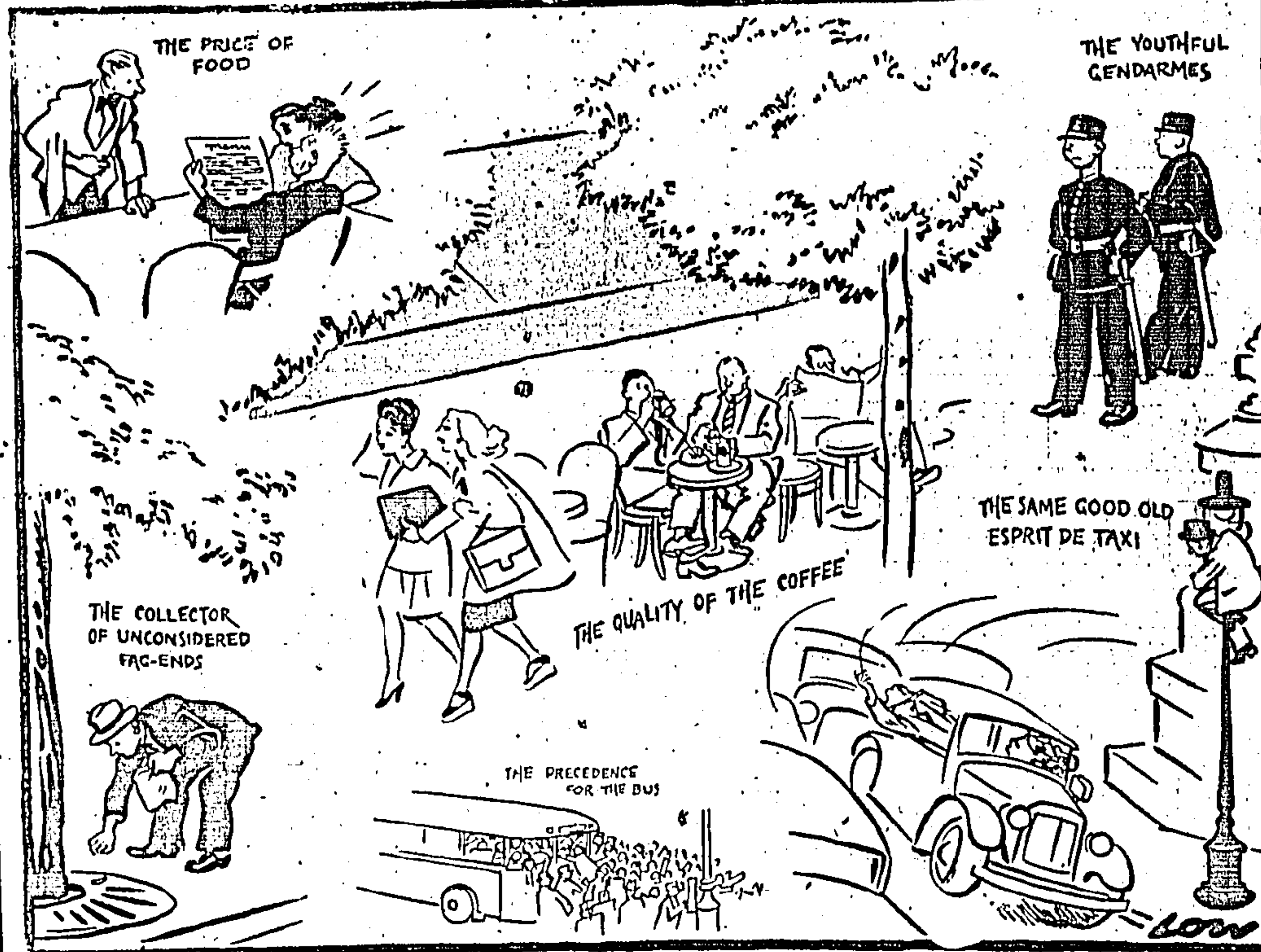
"But how can they afford to keep all those rooms going if they're hard-up widows of generals?"

The guide buttoned up his coat and made himself clear once and for all.

"Their rooms are rent free," he said, "but the ladies have to pay for their furniture and entertaining and their servants' wages and all the rest of it. What I mean is—you got to have money to live in these apartments."

I finally understood.

No riff-raff.



A SKETCHBOOK IN PARIS

(Copyright in All Countries)

Paris continues to delight, though the franc runs amuck

PRODDED by the big fashion houses, Paris society (or what is left of it) has been busy in trying to revive the ancient splendours of the prewar Paris season.

Beginning with the Prix de Diane, the French Ascot—which was ruined by a strike of stable boys—the season stalked with magnificent disdain through every obstacle that weather and current discontents could place before it. The triumphal finale came last week with a revival of the prewar charity ball, "Le Bal des Petits Lis Blancs."

Now, everybody who is anybody is going off to Deauville, leaving Paris empty—to use the quaint prewar phrase. Empty, that is, except for four million Parisians sweltering in midsummer heat.

THE Ball of the Little White Beds was a charity affair in aid of children's hospitals. It was attended by about 7,000 guests who paid £5 each for admission.

It took place in the floodlit Opera, in the presence of the President, with a scarlet-coated Gardes Republican lining the staircase, and with many beautiful women, beautifully dressed. But profitable as it undoubtedly was, the whole affair seemed stale and flat.

"Out of tune with the times," seems to be the verdict on it.

The gathering included the Aga Khan, the Maharajah of Hyderabad, Miss Paulette Goddard, Baron de Rothschild, and a host of French film stars, some of whom paid as much as £100 for dinner and a box.

President Auriol entered the ballroom to the strains of the Marseillaise—and was promptly offered a programme, which cost £2 lbs. a copy. The President rummaged through his wallet, and then confessed, that he did not have the money.

MEANWHILE the franc continues its runaway course. The cost of living has increased by over a hundred percent in the past year, and a new Budget has been introduced which will increase it by yet another twenty percent.

It seems unnecessary to look for sinister plots as an explanation for the present wave of strikes. When the price of a pocket handkerchief is almost equal to half a workman's weekly wage, it is a mystery how ordinary people have borne their hardships for so long.

How on earth do workers and civil servants earning between £14 and £20 a month manage to survive in this inflationary jungle?

The answer is by nation-wide "fiddling," by every adult or near-adult member of the family being set to doing some kind of work to supplement the family income, or by a break-up of the family so that children and parents are scattered throughout France each trying to subsist independently.

PARIS continues to delight tourists—especially from Britain—by its

lavish stage shows, its superb food and its apparent gaiety.

Dozens of nouveau riche black marketeers have sought safe investments for their fortunes in financing new night clubs.

Some of the traditional Paris pleasure haunts have, however, changed considerably. Montparnasse has lost its artists, who have moved down into the St Germain de Pres area. Famous cafes like the Dome and the Coupole, which before the war bulged with Bohemia, are now semi-deserted, and patronised only by respectable middle-class families, with their children and dogs.

A mild night club boom, however, has restarted in the area. Night clubs like "Jimmy's," just off the Boulevard Montparnasse, with what must surely be one of the finest Cuban bands in the world, are now fashionable enough for visiting film stars to patronise.

IN the Boulevard St Germain the famous Alsation restaurant "L'Alsacien" is enjoying a revival after a postwar slump due to its popularity with German officers.

Jean Paul Sartre, the founder of the new French philosophy of existentialism (incidentally, he is giving support to the Jewish terrorists in Palestine), has moved from the Cafe Flore in the Boulevard St Germain, and established his headquarters in the bar of the Hotel Pont Royal—quite one of the best and most expensive bars in Paris. As a result of Sartre's patronage, the bar is now the fashionable centre for successful Left Bank intellectuals.

Montmartre is as shady, shoddy and garish as ever except for the

traditional attractions like the Folies Bergere and the Bal Tabarin which continue to provide the best spectacles and music-hall performances in Paris.

Night Club Corner: The three smartest night clubs in Paris are the Club de Champs Elysees, where a British accent is as good as a membership card; the Drop D'Or, also off the Champs Elysees, where you drink champagne out of gold goblets and the prices suggest that the management is insuring itself against possible theft; and the Montsigneur, in Montmartre, with a horde of perambulating violists.

Distinguished house hunters.—The De Gaulles (General and his wife) are flat hunting in Paris but are faced with a more than usually difficult problem. A benevolent French Government refuses to permit them to rent a flat unless it also provides accommodation for the permanent police guard which the authorities insist on having.

Book of the Month.—The Pest, by Albert Camus. Won the French Critics' Prize without any member of the selection committee having read it.

The book was published only a few hours before the prize was awarded; but the critics voted for Camus on his reputation for a previous book, The Outsider.

The Pest deals with an outbreak of cholera in Oran but is actually a philosophical treatment of the effects of the German occupation on France.

Play of the Month.—Still drawing the biggest crowds in Paris is "L'Immaculee," by Philippe Herriot—a clumsy, pretentious dramatic treatment of artificial insemination.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE raising of the school-leaving age, cleverly timed to coincide with a growing shortage of teachers, textbooks and buildings, has also coincided with a grumbling campaign about the illiteracy of enormous sections of the population.

A man who went into a West End restaurant and had an expensive meal asked if he might sign the bill. As his table had been ordered by a secretary over the telephone, and the name was the Marquis de Tintamarre-Rachignolles, his request was granted. He then made his thumbmark on the bill. He turned out to be a certain Fred Tuddler, compulsorily educated.

Trivett v. Tremendo

LAST day but one of training. Tremendo requested two sparring partners to hit him in the belly

simultaneously, in preparation for Trivett's double-fisted attack. The impact of their fists made no impression on him, but when one of them hit him on the nose, he shouted with pain. This suggests that he is vulnerable. Trivett, meanwhile, knocked out two men simultaneously one with his left, and one with his right. It is thought that Trivett's tactics will be to run to the back of his opponent at once, and lash into the small of his back. Tremendo will probably turn too slowly to meet this attack. What will happen if Tremendo starts the fight with his back to Trivett, and thus counters Stan's favourite manoeuvre?

Scene in restaurant

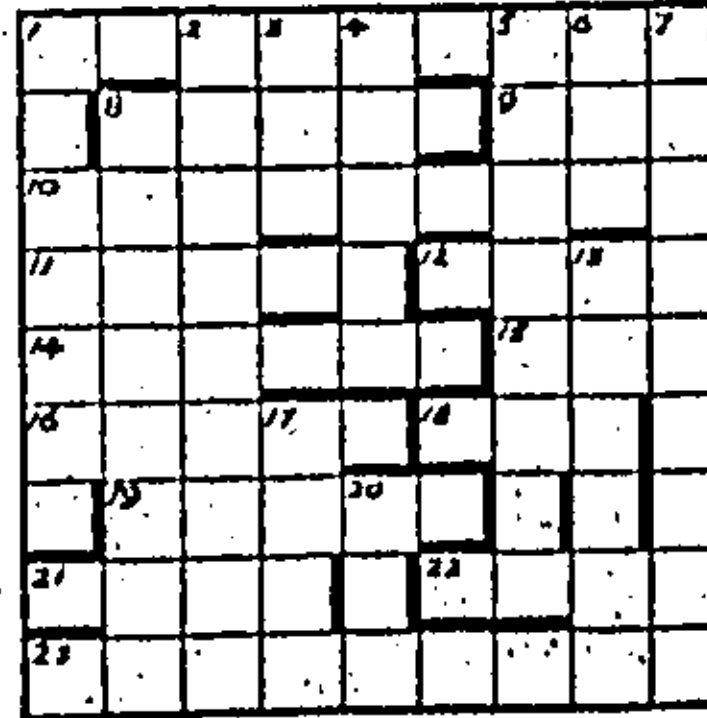
IN a London restaurant, so smart that it hurts, a lady was shovelling the remains of a bit of hashed pigeon ("Poulet de Bresse") into her reticule, when a voice shouted

from a neighbouring table, "Horse-thief! The lady was so startled that she dropped her reticule and told the waiter that he would consent to eat the abandoned delicacy, "to avoid waste."

Getting things done

HAVING summoned the factory workers by a private invitation card ("dancing and refreshments") the managing director of a firm invited each man and woman present to fill up a form, saying whether he or she approved or disapproved of the appointment of a new works manager. Pending decision, the workers will be given two weeks' holiday, at the end of which time, if they signify their disapproval of the new appointment, the holiday will be continued indefinitely, until a candidate of whom they approve has been discovered.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



1. Fruit. (3)
2. In England, he's away from home. (10)
3. Resting place. (4)
4. Shrink. (6)
5. By way of. (3)
6. Consumed. (10)
7. Apparently not good to give a copper to a graduate. (8)
8. Water conveyer. (5)
9. Grant temporary possession. (6)
10. Look into. (4)
11. Torn as men (anag.). (9)
12. Face cover. (7)
13. Religious denomination. (9)
14. Garden implement. (3)
15. A line that will dye. (6)
16. Introduce something new. (8)
17. Slip. (3)
18. Decorative to and a letter in steamers. (6)
19. He watches the bull's eye. (8)
20. He's underlined. (6)
21. Volcano. (4)
22. This bridge is blue. (3)

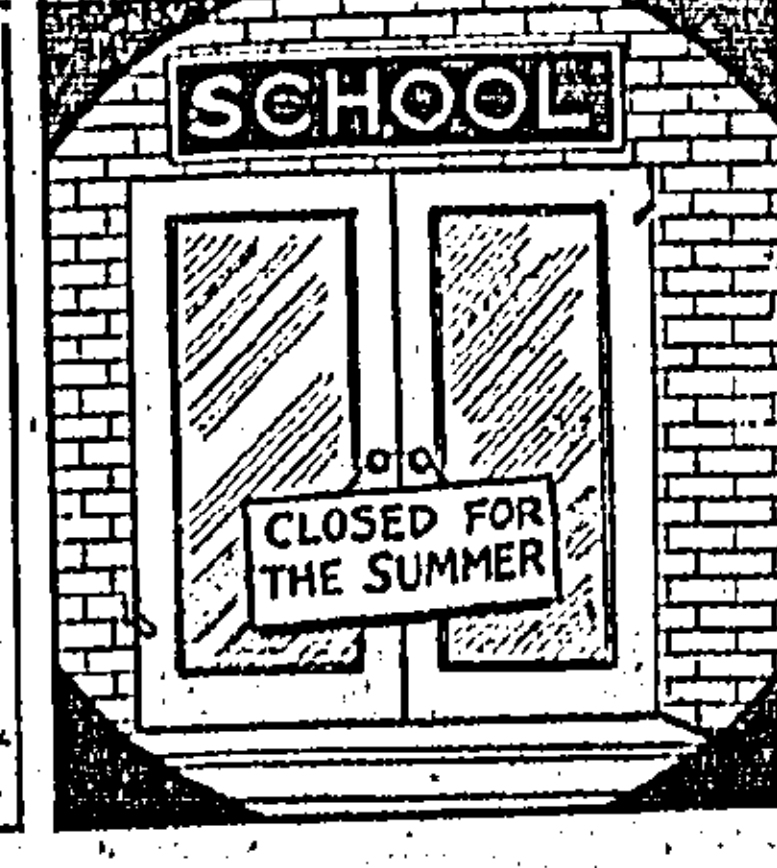
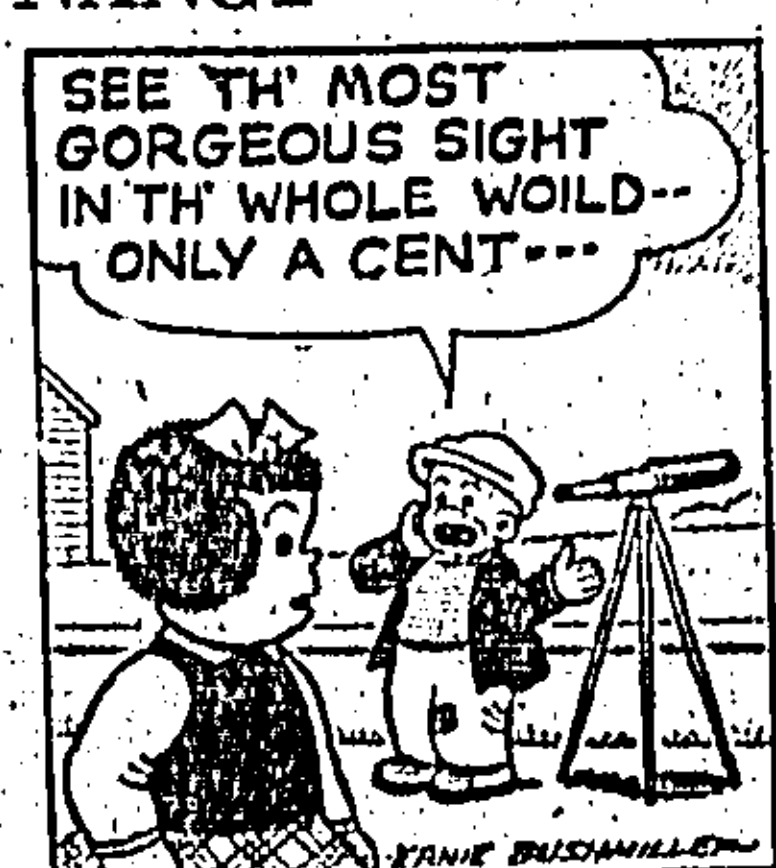
Across

1. Once means these artisans. (9)

2. May be part of the whip. (6)

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY A Sight for Sore Eyes



When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For

ELLIOTTS TONIC

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women's BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Marjorie Lord for Lois Leeds.

Do exercises and stimulate the skin tone, says Lois Leeds.

BOSOM IMPROVEMENT

If your bust is overly large, the only way to reduce it is to reduce your weight generally. If the bust is undersized, you should, as a rule, increase the weight of your body.

The skin and muscles need a general toning and firming. The heavy bust sags as your weight is reduced and the toning process is important. Spraying the bust with cold water or cold astringent is excellent. Use a small spray, attaching it to the cold water faucet. Use an atomizer for the astringent. This will help to tone up the skin. Make it a daily habit to spray your neck, chest and breasts to stimulate the skin tone.

Exercise will aid in firming the muscles which support the bust. As the breasts are composed of glands and glandular tissue, exercise can do nothing directly, but the muscles are affected.

Suitable Exercises

The "turtle" exercise is an aid in raising the bust through the muscles. Here is how to do it. Lie on your face on a folded blanket, on the floor, or lie on a bed which has a firm mattress. Place the hands firmly on the floor or bed, under the chest,

elbows out. Now, raise the head and shoulders upward and outward. Keep the abdomen flat on the floor or bed. This exercise arches the back, relaxing the nerves and helping to reduce the bust.

"Swimming" exercises, such as cause you to throw the arms backward or in a circle, are good for bust contouring. Actual swimming is a grand exercise. Stretching exercises, raising the arms high above the head, are also helpful.

The small, undeveloped bust needs to be camouflaged by the use of those little, natural-looking, breast pads, as sometimes the body does not need weight, no matter how underdeveloped the bust.

Proper Support

The correctly fitted brassiere means so much in proper bust contour. The modern designs are wonderful for the sagging breast, which can be beautifully supported. Have your brassiere fitted to you for comfort, health and beauty.

Never go without a brassiere, no matter how firm your breasts may be. You need the control and comfort of a brassiere. Posture, too, is aided when you wear the properly fitted garment, and your figure is greatly improved.

Miss Mabel's GABRIELLE



If your eyes are your best feature, always use mascara and eye-shadow. If you have tiny, shell-like eyes, brush your hair high and wear bright, sparkly earrings, the better to show off your eyes. If your mouth is very pretty, choose luscious shades in lipstick. Always play up your best feature by accentuating it!

LOST EYE, CAN STILL BE HAPPY

Because it was a "one-in-a-million" accident, not due to negligence, 10-year-old Jean Wellcome's claim for £200 damages for the loss of an eye was dismissed at Chichester, Sussex, County Court.

Consoling Jean, Mr. Justice Archer said: "I know another little girl who lost her eye. She's just married and as happy as can be."

Jean claimed damages from 18½-year-old R.A.S.C. Private Gordon Baker, who was playing "touch" with other youths round an air-raid shelter.

A Michaelmas daisy stalk flew out of his hand as she was passing, and was alleged to have pierced the girl's eye.

When it was stated her glass eye, for which sympathetic villagers subscribed, would have to be replaced each year until she is 21, the judge said: "She is a very nice little girl; no one will notice."

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"This used to be a nice neighborhood until those new people moved in—they've had that clothesline up all week!"

London Letter

It doesn't need a long-range telescope to see that the majority of Britain's workers have taken off their coats to help Mr Attlee put the country on its feet again.

All the world knows by this time of our economic crisis and the proposals affecting food, restaurant meals, films, petrol, foreign travel, imports, housing, transport, and agriculture which have been made to rescue us from a position of "peril and anxiety."

And how the country has responded! Offers from many industries to have their hours extended or to work overtime were announced within hours of Mr Attlee's statement. Miners, engineers, iron and steel workers, cotton operatives, and agricultural workers all took heed of the "coats off" challenge, and it is estimated that by the end of this month more than 3,000,000 people will be putting in extra hours. Statisticians think that by the end of the year this figure will have jumped by another 7,000,000.

A statement by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress showed that the organized workers were resolved to do all necessary to meet the "challenge to the welfare of our country," a challenge, they say, that will be met "not in a spirit of fear but in a spirit of grim determination."

CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONS

It is expected that the Control of Engagements Order, to be introduced by the Minister of Labour, will come into force on October 1. This will prevent workers from leaving essential industry. There is likely to be a supplementary measure authorising labour exchanges to direct men and women into essential work if they refuse to do voluntarily. It will mean that between 15,000,000 and 18,000,000 people will be

tells how Britain's workers have taken off their coats to help Mr Attlee put the country on its feet; of Edinburgh's festival of music and drama... and of pomp and pageantry for the Royal wedding...

able to change their jobs only through an employment exchange. The Government is also expecting support from the employer, but it is not there will be ways and means. There is inefficiency or lack of will to serve the nation's best interest on the part of an employer, the Government will not hesitate to take action "just as was done in the war."

Although it is argued in some quarters that the crisis statement should have been made months earlier, one thing is now certain: everyone now knows where the country stands. It is a question of prosperity or penury, and all right thinking people, knowing our great powers of recovery and our deeds in the war, have their money on the former.

NEW TRAINS

Any depression caused to travellers by Mr Attlee's hint of train cuts was quickly banished by the news that the Flying Scotsman and other crack trains will soon be driven by Diesel-electric locomotive units.



They Won't Work If They Don't Get Glamour

Fashion parades and glamour sessions for girl employees in Sydney's mills and factories were urged by Sydney hair stylist Norman Flohm.

This would soon end the critical shortage of girl labour, particularly in the clothing and tobacco industries, Mr Flohm said.

He was giving a series of lectures to working girls' clubs on Beauty Culture and Care of the Hair.

Mr Flohm said: "My lecture experience has convinced me that factory girls are too much separated from the world of clothes and glamour."

"They work hard, and get very dirty in many of their jobs, and wear remarkably unglamorous working clothes."

"Because of dirt or industrial risk, they must keep their hair bound up all day."

"They're completely out of touch with glamour beauty."

"The city office girls' easy opportunities for small talk about fashions are missing."

"At the end of a day's work factory and mill girls just can't be bothered giving time to the cultivation of their own beauty."

"Knowing these things, and knowing how easy it is to become careless, most girls will undertake any city job rather than go into industry."

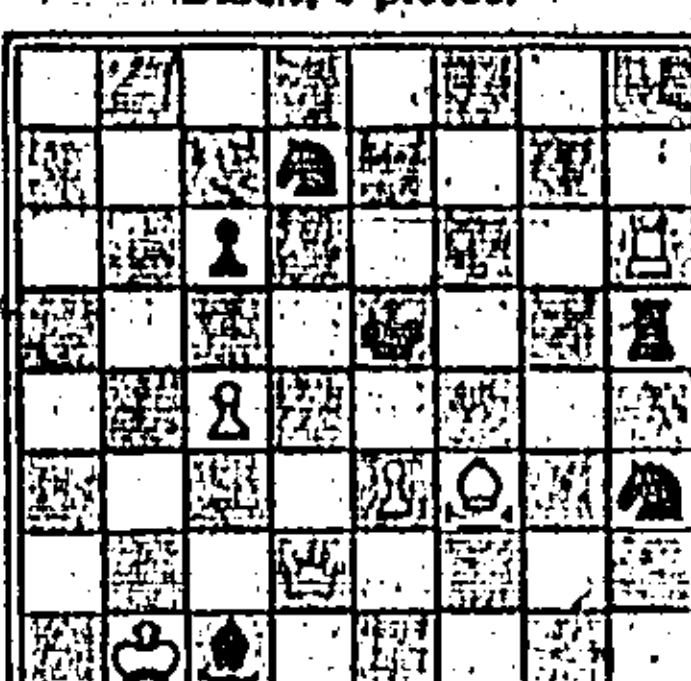
"If I advertised for a receptionist or stenographer for one of my city salons, I'd have 5,000 applications. I'd tell the applicants they'd have to work hard."

"But they'd swear they didn't care because they'd be in contact with people and styles all the time."

"Australian girls are naturally lovely, and it takes so very little care and work to perfect and maintain this loveliness."

CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. B-B7. 1... P-K5. 2. Kt-K4. 2... K-B4. 3. Kt-B6. 3... Kt-B4. 4. Kt-B7. 4... Kt-B4. 5. Kt-B6. 5... Kt-B4. 6. Kt-B7. 6... Kt-B4. 7. Kt-B6. 7... Kt-B4. 8. Kt-B7. 8... Kt-B4. 9. Kt-B6. 9... Kt-B4. 10. Kt-B7. 10... Kt-B4. 11. Kt-B6. 11... Kt-B4. 12. Kt-B7. 12... Kt-B4. 13. Kt-B6. 13... Kt-B4. 14. Kt-B7. 14... Kt-B4. 15. Kt-B6. 15... Kt-B4. 16. Kt-B7. 16... Kt-B4. 17. Kt-B6. 17... Kt-B4. 18. Kt-B7. 18... Kt-B4. 19. Kt-B6. 19... Kt-B4. 20. Kt-B7. 20... Kt-B4. 21. Kt-B6. 21... Kt-B4. 22. Kt-B7. 22... Kt-B4. 23. Kt-B6. 23... Kt-B4. 24. Kt-B7. 24... Kt-B4. 25. Kt-B6. 25... Kt-B4. 26. Kt-B7. 26... Kt-B4. 27. Kt-B6. 27... Kt-B4. 28. Kt-B7. 28... Kt-B4. 29. Kt-B6. 29... Kt-B4. 30. Kt-B7. 30... Kt-B4. 31. Kt-B6. 31... Kt-B4. 32. Kt-B7. 32... Kt-B4. 33. Kt-B6. 33... Kt-B4. 34. Kt-B7. 34... Kt-B4. 35. Kt-B6. 35... Kt-B4. 36. Kt-B7. 36... Kt-B4. 37. Kt-B6. 37... Kt-B4. 38. Kt-B7. 38... Kt-B4. 39. Kt-B6. 39... Kt-B4. 40. Kt-B7. 40... Kt-B4. 41. Kt-B6. 41... Kt-B4. 42. Kt-B7. 42... Kt-B4. 43. 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Disorders Continue In Punjab

New Delhi, Aug. 24.—Refugees fleeing from the Montgomery district of Western Punjab—part of Pakistan since the partition of the province—are believed to have been killed when a passenger train was attacked near Khudian Khana railway station last night, it was reported here today.

The number of casualties is not known.

The train was travelling from Pakpattan to Kasur, about 50 miles south of Lahore, where Muslims last night stopped a mail train.

Train services between Delhi and Bhatinda, in the Punjab, have been temporarily discontinued because of frequent hold-ups on the line.—Reuter

Trying To Restore Order

New Delhi, Aug. 24.—Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, flew to the newly-partitioned Punjab today for a conference in which he will discuss measures to stop the continuing rioting between Muslims, on one hand, and Hindus and Sikhs on the other.

He has gone to Jullundur, the present administrative centre of the Punjab, for discussions with Sir Chandulal Trivedi, the Governor.

Typical of prevailing conditions in the province was the holding up twice yesterday of the mail train which runs from Bombay to Peshawar, across the Punjab.

The train was first stopped by a crowd of Sikhs at Fardikot, about 110 kilometres south of Lahore, and the second time by Muslims at Kasur.

Six people were injured in the hold-ups and the train finally drew into Lahore several hours late.

Pandit Nehru last week met the Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, in the Punjab city of Ambala, to discuss all-over measures by the two Dominions working together to restore order both in West Punjab, now Pakistan territory, and East Punjab, now under the Dominion of India.—Reuter.

Muslim League Warns

Calcutta, Aug. 24.—The Muslim League leader, H. S. Suhrawardy, tonight urged the Hindus and Muslims in Calcutta to watch that "nothing occurs to mar the newly-found communal amity."

Speaking to a huge crowd gathered to witness the reception of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Suhrawardy said that news of disturbance in other places should not destroy the peace in Calcutta which was won "after so much travail, loss of life and destruction of property."

He warned that the Hindus and Muslims were "so delicately poised that a thoughtless act here and a mischievous act there, and even ordinary crimes, may involve us again in a calamity whose repercussions would be felt everywhere, even setting the whole of India aflame and jeopardising the security of minorities everywhere."—United Press.

FLYING DISC NOW SEEN IN AUSTRIA

Vienna, Aug. 24.—The meteorological observatory at Semmering mountain, 50 miles southwest of Vienna, reported today that on Friday night at 10.15 p.m. a big, illuminated disc was seen in the sky here.

The report said the disc had the relative size of the sun at noon and its type of light was similar to the reflection of a searchlight from a cloudbank. The disc took a horizontal route at an angle of 15 degrees over the southern skyline.

The observatory of Graz University received a report last night that at Heiligenblut, in the British zone of Austria, a similar disc was seen taking first a south-easterly course and then changing to east-north-east.

All Austrian observatories appealed to the public to report immediately any further relevant observations.—United Press.

Appeal To Spore Strikers

Singapore, Aug. 24.—An appeal to the 9,000 striking Singapore dock workers to remember Britain's financial crisis and the effect of their action on Malayan trade, much of which comprises rubber for the American market, was made today by Mr P. A. T. Chinnay, Acting Chairman of the Singapore Harbour Board.

The strike began on Thursday after the alleged shooting of an Indian worker by a police sentry in a dock gate incident. The strikers are demanding punishment of the policeman, compensation of the Indian's dependents and guarantees of no more shooting.

Twelve ships have left the dock since the strike began, mostly through the work of European employees. Eight ships are held up.—Reuter.

U.S. Diplomatic Offensive Against Soviet

Washington, Aug. 24.—The United States has started a diplomatic offensive against the Soviet Union, which is described by authoritative sources as being designed to "keep the initiative in American hands" on three major fronts—Japan, Korea and China.

The latest piece in this pattern was the renewed United States protest during the past week against the Russians keeping the Manchurian port of Dairen closed to international shipping. The latest note was similar to the one dispatched on January 3 last, with the exception that it bluntly added that the United States is holding the Soviet Union responsible for American property and nationals in that port as Russia has refused to honour its commitment in the Sino-Soviet Treaty of August 14, 1946, to turn the port over to the Chinese.

On two other fronts, the United States has already taken the offensive diplomatically by demanding a showdown in the deadlocked discussions of the Soviet-American Commission in Korea and flatly rejecting the Russian suggestion that the Japanese peace treaty should be drafted by the Big Four Foreign Ministers alone.

With the return of Li-Gên Albert C. Wedemeyer China and other parts of the Far East about the middle of September, U. S. general policy towards the Chiang Kai-shek government is expected to be clarified. Gen. Wedemeyer has been engaged in collecting voluminous data concerning the Chinese situation, but so far has made no recommendations to Washington. Authoritative sources said the recommendations will come only upon his return.

Festival Starts In Edinburgh

Edinburgh, Aug. 24.—China, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Rumania, Uruguay, and Sweden were among the nations represented at the inauguration today of the first international festival of music and drama to be held in Edinburgh, which is making a bid to become the cultural resort of Europe.

Crowds lined the city's historic "Royal Mile" to watch a procession of the city's national flag-bearers at the inauguration today of the first international festival of music and drama to be held in Edinburgh, which is making a bid to become the cultural resort of Europe.

The Lord Provost said yesterday that steps were being taken to make the festival an annual event.—Reuter.

Cabinet Faces 3 Decisions

(Continued From Page 1)

As Sir Wilfrid Eady was preparing to leave Washington last night, an informal Anglo-American agreement to "liberalise" the controversial Article 9 of the 1945 loan agreement was reported.

Article 9 limits Britain's ability to buy from Empire countries and is known as the "non-discrimination" clause.

During Sir Wilfrid Eady's absence from Washington, discussions will continue on ways and means of making the agreement formal without an approach to the United States Congress.

The effect of the agreement—so far understood to be unofficial—will be to enable Britain further to cut dollar purchases in the United States and to try to make up for them by buying similar goods in other areas.—Reuter.

TROOPS AFFECTED

London, Aug. 24.—Britain's economic crisis will probably deprive many British soldiers serving overseas of their home leave.

The War Office announced tonight that, from November 1, the number of passages for soldiers returning on leave under the LIAP (leave in addition to pythons) scheme under which certain soldiers are eligible for 30 days leave in the United Kingdom once during their overseas service would be greatly reduced.

The accelerated release programme, and the withdrawal of troops from India, entailed a greatly increased demand on shipping, the War Office said.

The economic crisis made it imperative that priority in passages from overseas be given to men who, on their return, would become available for industrial employment with the least delay.—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. The nuthatch, 2. Anna Pavlova, 3. Yes, he was a German knight who lived in the 13th century, 4. Argentina, Brazil and Chile, united by a treaty in 1915, 5. In 1924 by United States Army pilots, 6. A sticky substance exuded in brown gummy drops by trees.

While Gen Wedemeyer's recommendations and President Truman's decision on them cannot be known for some time, authoritative sources pointed out that it is hardly likely that any revision of United States policy toward China will be of a kind to please the Chinese Communists.

The Chinese Communists apparently still enjoy more popular and press sympathy in the United States than do similar groups in European countries.

Despite this, however, the consensus of opinion is generally that the worsened Soviet-American relations are now bound to regret to the detriment of the Chinese Communists. During the last session of Congress the Truman Administration was already being criticised for "inconsistency" in dealing with nations to resist Communism and yet maintaining alleged "neutrality" on the same score in China.

The General opinion is that Chiang, for better or worse, is fated to become the beneficiary of a widening split between Washington and Moscow.

Mood Of Congress

However, the success of the American diplomatic offensive against the Russians in the Far East depends on just how much support it will receive in Congress.

Congressional approval will be necessary for Administration plans to bolster Southern Korea against the Communists with large economic aid. Congressional sanction will also be necessary for any considerable aid to Nationalist China.

What the mood of Congress will be on these as well as other international issues when it meets next January is still undecided. Probably it will be conditioned greatly by events in the interim which diplomats here describe as the "critical four months."—United Press.

JAP COMMUNISTS USE KOREA LINK

Tokyo, Aug. 24.—Japanese Communists have a pipeline into Northern Korea which facilitates the exchange of men and information, according to well-informed Japanese sources.

The League of Koreans Residing in Japan is believed to be the main Communist link between Japan and Korea. There is an inseparable tie between the League and the Japan Communist Party, and they work together in many ways.

Korean Kim Ten-kai is a member of the Party's Central Committee, which makes him one of the 20 top Communists in Japan. He is in charge of all Korean activities of the Party and is adviser to the League. Kim is a member of the Tokuda cabinet. He is primarily concerned with the Korean independence movement and the establishment of a Communist regime in Korea.

Plan For Future Of Europe

(Continued From Page 1)

Five restriction of imports and of intra-European trade barriers.

7. Similar plans will be drawn up for the gradual stabilisation of European currencies, both internally and externally.

8. A pattern will be set for the planned development of food resources in overseas territories to the mutual benefit of all the 16 participating nations.

CUSTOMS UNION

The only concrete agreement likely to be reached in connection with the third stage of Europe's future is that of economic integration—is to set up a study group with a life of several months, which will go much further than has been possible here into the Italian proposal for organising a customs union.

Much stress has been laid here during the past week on the advisability of such a union, including "if possible, other countries besides those participating in the Marshall Offer Conference."

If a single customs union were to be set up, Europe would have taken a long stride towards economic integration. For the aim of such a union does not stop short of producing a common tariff level. It would also ultimately imply an acceptance of common economic and foreign policies. The most optimistic estimate of the time needed to organise such a union as a going concern is five years.—Reuter.



Jap Trade Revival May Cause Political Storms

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—American efforts to revive Japanese foreign trade are heading for the economic shoals, and may run into political storms. Necessary to reduce occupation expenses and vital to Japan's future, the revival of Japan's foreign trade, nevertheless, is repugnant to some of Japan's neighbours.

French India Vigilant

Pondicherry, Aug. 24.—M. Charles Baron, Governor of French India, has issued a proclamation giving the police strict orders to "arrest immediately any instigator of disturbances or any man carrying arms."

The Government of French India was "determined to maintain law and order and peace in Pondicherry," the proclamation said.

An earlier report said that retired military and police personnel were being recruited back to active service to help curb the widespread agitation against the French administration since the granting of independence to India and Pakistan.—Reuter.

Foreign buyers arriving in Tokyo find that what Japan has to sell is high in price. For example, before the war, J. Marcus of New York said he used to buy felt hat bodies in Japan for US\$2 per dozen. Now they are 2,000 yen a dozen. At the present rate of exchange that would be US\$40 a dozen.

If, as is hoped, a special rate for foreign trade is set, he might get them for US\$10 per dozen.

Politically, thunder clouds loom over the horizon, because so many people in the Orient are anti-Japanese. In Manila, public outcry against the resumption of Japanese trade became so strong that the Roxas Government is trying to cancel an order for more than 8,000,000 yards of Japanese cotton cloth, even though the Filipinos badly need such material.

A Filipino dealer in a public market said that because of what the Japanese did to his family "any mention of relations with the Japs is odious to me. And I would not sell Japanese goods even at a nice profit."

Chinese Approve Trade

After much argument, the Chinese State Council has approved limited private trading with Japan, provided China buys only what she needs and sells only what she can spare. This was in spite of opposition that came not only from Chinese businessmen and the non-government press, but also for a time from the Control Yuan of the government itself.

The fear was that, with a "hunger export policy" Japan would dump finished goods on the Chinese market where Chinese producers could not compete; and also draw off in payment raw materials which China needs herself.

Another, but unspoken, fear among Chinese traders may have been that the Chinese Government corporations would monopolise any such trade.

Chinese criticism of reviving Japanese trade is but one facet of widening Chinese criticism of American policy.

This criticism proceeds along the belief that America is helping Japan at the expense of her wartime victims, and in one way or another supports the Nanking regime in the Chinese civil war.

Echoes Of Complaint

This week echoes of this complaint ran like this:

In Kiangsu, dissident Chinese Marshal Chi Chai-sum charged that the Wedemeyer Mission to China had "made" the Nanking Government agree to resume trade with Japan in North China.

Both government and non-government newspapers printed editorials which expressed the fear that Japan, with American help, "will elbow China out of a chance for economic recovery." They envisioned "Japanese merchants on their knees and with sinister faces travelling to Chinese cities."

Within a few months, because of reports that SCAP may allow Japanese traders to go abroad.

"How dreadful a picture," commented Tsin Sheng Pao of Tientsin, owned by General Fu Yu-ming, Nanking, field commander of an American-equipped army, which has been fighting the Communists.—Associated Press.

Gen Bradley Report

Raleigh, North Carolina, August 24.—The Secretary of War, Kenneth C. Royall, hinted today that Gen Omar Bradley soon will be named Chief of Staff to succeed Gen Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr Royall himself gave yes and no answers to speculation that he will seek governorship of his native state of North Carolina. He told a press conference that no successor to Gen Eisenhower had been picked but said: "I call your attention to the fact that Gen Bradley is on a tour of American military installations in all parts of the globe."—United Press.

TSALDARIS TRYING TO FORM GOVERNMENT

Athens, Aug. 24.—Mr Constantin Tsaldaris today began a series of conferences with political leaders in an effort to form a new Greek government. Meanwhile, police, gendarmes and troops in the Athens area are standing by on the alert as a precaution against any possible violence.

The chief of the majority Populist Party, who was charged by the King late last night with building a new government, first visited the Liberal leader, Mr Sofoulis, and later planned to confer during the day with other leaders. Mr Tsaldaris hopes to have his job-up finished by Monday evening or Tuesday noon at the latest.

Mr Tsaldaris met a rebuff in his first efforts. Mr Sofoulis refused an invitation for the Liberals to participate in the Cabinet under what Mr Tsaldaris described as "equal terms" with the Populist Party. After their 45-minute conference, Mr Tsaldaris said he would appeal to George Papandreou, Sophocles Venizelos and Panagiotis Ganelopoulos later today.

Some political observers speculate on the possibility that Mr Napoleon Zervas might be omitted in the new Cabinet in the light of Mr Sophocles Venizelos' blunt statement yesterday charging that, if Mr Zervas remained, the Americans might not supply weapons and equipment to aid the Government against the guerrillas.

Zervas Criticised

Criticism against Mr Zervas increased during the recent guerrilla invasion from Albania, which he issued his own version of the fighting after a flying visit to Jannina, and engaged in a dispute with the General Staff, whose spokesman gave the press a considerably more conservative account of the operation. Some competent observers believe the chances of a possible amnesty with the guerrillas would be greater if Mr Zervas moved out.

Mr Dwight Griswold, chief of the American mission, remains silent on developments, which he is following closely. However, it is significant that he recently made lengthy visits to Mr Venizelos, and the two are believed to have exchanged views on the political question, at least on an informal and unofficial basis.

Guerrilla Activity

In the meantime, guerrilla activity in Northern Greece has not slackened. Press despatches reported another sizable attack on Nigrita—the fourth in a month—

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW Hongkong broadcasting on a frequency of 645 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 630 to 11 p.m., and also on 5.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.10 to 11 p.m.

6.30, Music from the Films: 7, Frankie Carter (Pianist) and His Orchestra: 7.15, Squire Celeste Octet: 7.30, Studio: "I Like What I Like" presented by Eric Cunningham: 8, London Relay: World News: 8.10, London Relay: Home News from Britain: 8.15, B.B.C. Transcription Service: 8.20, Producer: World Theatre Series No. 5—Play by Bernard Shaw, featuring Eric Portman and Jennie Lee: 8.30, Vocal Recital by Honour Ewart (Soprano), with Piano Accompaniment, by Betty Webb: 8.45, Philharmonia Orchestra: 9.15, Interlude: 9.30, London Relay: News: 10.10, Weather Report: 10.15, Something for Everybody: Music for all Tastes: 11, Close Down.

DEATH

STAPLETON—At St. Theresa's Hospital, Kowloon, early this morning, Emmeline Maude Stapleton, widow of the late F. W. Stapleton, and mother of C. I. Stapleton in her 79th year. Funeral service will be held in the Chapel of the Colonial Cemetery at 5 p.m. today.

They left their homes to help you.

Are you helping their homes for their sake?

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